## On Robust Prefix-Tuning for Text Classification

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#### Motivation

# Prefix-tuning is a parameter-efficient approach to using pretrained LMs.

Prepend **learnable prefixes** to input to steer the pretrained LM. Optimize only the prefix parameters, with the LM **fixed**.



#### However, the prefix lacks robustness.

Sentiment analysis sentence *x* 

It 's just filler.

#### Perturbed sentence $x + \Delta x_i$

lt ' s just f i ller .

It 's just filler .  $\rightarrow$  hardly

**lifts mates who** It ' s just filler .

Predict



Attacks in NLP:

- Character perturbation
- Synonym replacement
- Sentence rewriting
- Universal adv. triggers

Malicious inputs **fool** the prefix that steers the LM.

Ren et al., Generating Natural Language Adversarial Examples through Probability Weighted Word Saliency. ACL'19. Li et al., TextBugger: Generating Adversarial Text Against Real-world Applications. NDSS'19. Wallace et al., Universal Adversarial Triggers for Attacking and Analyzing NLP. EMNLP'19.

#### Current defense methods are limited for the prefix.

#### **Functional Improvement**

Update the word embedding params of the pretrained LM

#### **Adversary Detector**

Simultaneously maintain another detector for adversarial inputs

#### **Robustness Verification**

Alternate the architecture of the pretrained LM; lack in scalability

#### **Adversarial Training**

Take much longer time to train (as seen in our experiments)

Jone et al., Robust Encodings: A Framework for Combating Adversarial Typos. ACL'20. Pruthi et al., Combating Adversarial Misspellings with Robust Word Recognition. ACL'19. Jia et al., Certified Robustness to Adversarial Word Substitutions. EMNLP'19. Xu et al., Automatic Perturbation Analysis for Scalable Certified Robustness and Beyond. NeurIPS'20. Miyato et al., Adversarial Training Methods for Semi-Supervised Text Classification. ICLR'17. Dong et al., Towards Robustness Against Natural Language Word Substitutions. ICLR'21.

### Designing Robust Prefixes

How do we achieve both robustness and parameter efficiency?

#### Under attack, the LM is mistakenly activated.



LM classifies a sentence by **generating** the label at the output position (with **[ANS]** as input).

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While still the **[ANS]** as input, the LM **layerwise activation is erroneous** at the output position.

#### Rectify the activation with an additional prefix!



LM classifies a sentence by **generating** the label at the output position (with **[ANS]** as input).

Tune another prefix  $P'_{\psi}$ to rectify the erroneous activation during the inference (w/  $P_{\theta}$  fixed). Still parameter-efficient!

### How to tune the additional prefix $P'_{\psi}$ ?



- Get activations of the correctly classified train data under the prefix  $P_{\theta}$ .

### How to tune the additional prefix $P'_{\psi}$ ?



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#### Robust Prefix-Tuning: Performance

Clean accuracy retains; robustness seen **significant improvement** Standard prefix-tuning + **our approach** > **prefix-tuning w/ adv. training** 



#### Adversarial training is slow for the prefix.

Adv. prefix-tuning improves **epoch**-wise convergence and generalization, but requires much longer **time**!



#### **Behavior Analysis**

How does robust prefix-tuning steer the LM?

#### In-sentence Attacks: Averaging the attention

The top-layer attention map of GPT-2 under TextBugger a. standard prefix-tuning with the original input

one theart.								
one	1.0							
from	0.3	0.7						
the	0.2	0.4	0.3					
heart	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8				
•	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4			

a. Predict: positive std. prefix, ori. input

hom to hart

					1	1
One	1.0					
rom	0.4					
te	0.2	0.1				
h	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4		
art	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

b. Predict: negative std. prefix, ptb. input

On to hart One 1.0 from 0.5 0.5 te 0.3 0.3 0.4 h - 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.3

art-0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2

c. Predict: positive rbs. prefix, ptb. input

- 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2

#### In-sentence Attacks: Averaging the attention

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	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4			

a. Predict: positive std. prefix, ori. input

			1	1	1	
One	1.0					
rom	0.4	0.6				
te	0.2	0.1	0.7			
h	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4		
art	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
•	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

b. Predict: negative std. prefix, ptb. input

0	frone	m	te	40	Art	ł
Dne	1.0					
om	0.5					
te	0.3	0.3	0.4			
h	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3		
art	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	

c. Predict: positive rbs. prefix, ptb. input

#### In-sentence Attacks: Averaging the attention

The top-layer attention map of GPT-2 under TextBugger c. robust prefix-tuning with the perturbed input



a. Predict: positive std. prefix, ori. input

One on te hart

One	1.0					
rom	0.4	0.6				
te	0.2	0.1	0.7			
h	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4		
art	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
•	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

b. Predict: negative std. prefix, ptb. input

Q	frone c	m	te	4	art	•
One	1.0					
from	0.5	0.5				
te	0.3	0.3	0.4			
h	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3		
art	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	
	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

c. Predict: positive rbs. prefix, ptb. input

#### Universal Adv. Triggers: Ignoring the distraction

The top-layer token importance map of GPT-2 under UAT a. standard prefix-tuning with the original input



lifestes ho it i susper it-0.3 0.5 0.0 0.2 <sup>1</sup>-0.3 0.4 0.0 0.3 0.0 S-0.2 0.5 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.1 iust-0.2 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.2 0.0 0.1 filler 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.3 0.1 0.1 -0.2 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.1

a. Predict: negative std. prefix, ori. input

b. Predict: positive std. prefix, ptb. input fil

	nat	es	ho	it	1	jų	Fil St	er	ĴŢ.
it	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3					
Ī,	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2				
S	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2			
just	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2		
filler	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4

c. Predict: negative rbs. prefix, ptb. input

#### Universal Adv. Triggers: Ignoring the distraction

The top-layer token importance map of GPT-2 under UAT b. standard prefix-tuning with the perturbed input - the adversarial triggers **lifts mates who** are prepended to the original test data



li	nat	es	ho	it	1	jų	Fill St	ler	•
it	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2					
Ι.	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0				
S	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1			
just	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1		
iller	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	
•	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
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it	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3					
Ī.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2				
S	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2			
st	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2		
er	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4

JU

fill

c. Predict: negative rbs. prefix, ptb. input

a. Predict: negative std. prefix, ori. input

b. Predict: positive std. prefix, ptb. input

#### Universal Adv. Triggers: Ignoring the distraction

The top-layer token importance map of GPT-2 under UAT c. robust prefix-tuning with the perturbed input - the adversarial triggers lifts mates who are prepended to the original test data



	nat	es	ho	it	1	jų	Fill St	ler	
it	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2					
I.	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0				
S	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1			
just	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1		
iller	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	
•	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0
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a. Predict: negative std. prefix, ori. input

b. Predict: positive std. prefix, ptb. input fil

li	nat	es	ho	it	1	jų	Fil St	ler	•
it	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3					
I.	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2				
S	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2			
just	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2		
iller	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	
•	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4
			- Dr	odia	st. n				

c. Predict: negative rbs. prefix, ptb. input

### Robust Prefix-Tuning: The Big Picture

Tune an additional prefix

Lightweight, parameter-efficient

Check out our code! https://github.com/minicheshire/Robust-Prefix-Tuning

### Robust Prefix-Tuning: The Big Picture

Tune an additional prefix

Lightweight, parameter-efficient

during inference Avoid the computational cost of adv. training

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### Robust Prefix-Tuning: The Big Picture

Tune an additional prefix

Lightweight, parameter-efficient

during inference Avoid the computational cost of adv. training

to steer correct activation

Refine the representation at the output position

Check out our code! https://github.com/minicheshire/Robust-Prefix-Tuning